This *numerus clausus* remained in force, hardly modified, till the overthrow of the Tsarist regime in 1917.

In all countries the attendance of Jews in secondary schools is proportionately stronger than that of non-Jews (see Table XX). In Prussia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary,

TABLE XX

Of every 100 school-children, there attended in—

	Prussia 1921.		Czecho-slovakia, 1927-1928.		Hungary, 1928-1929.		Roumania 1928-1929.	
	Jews.	Chris-tians.	Jews.	Chris-tians.	Jews.	Chris-tians.	Jews.	Chris-tians.
Element ary Schools .	39-5	90-3	70-7	92-7	56-7	85-1	76-2	91 - 1
Secondar								8-9
	Poland, 1925-1926.		Berlin, 1929.*		Budapest, 1928-1929.		Lodz, 1927-1928.	
	Jews.	Chris-tians.	Jews.	Chris-tians.	Jews.	Chris-tians.	Jews.	Chris-tians.
Element ary Schools .	87-3	93-1	514	76-3	50-8	61-0	81-5	87*3
Secondar			48*					12-7

* Private schools arc not included,

Koumania, and Poland, only 7-15 per cent of the non-Jewish children attend secondary schools, but 12-7 of the Jewish children in Poland, and 24-60 per cent in the other countries. This is partly due to the fact that the Jews live chiefly in towns, with better facilities for obtaining such an education.

The difference between the attendance of Jews and non-Jews in the secondary schools in Berlin (before 1933), in